

# A Rehabilitation Story Lowman Hall - South Carolina State University – Orangeburg, South Carolina

#### **Presenters:**

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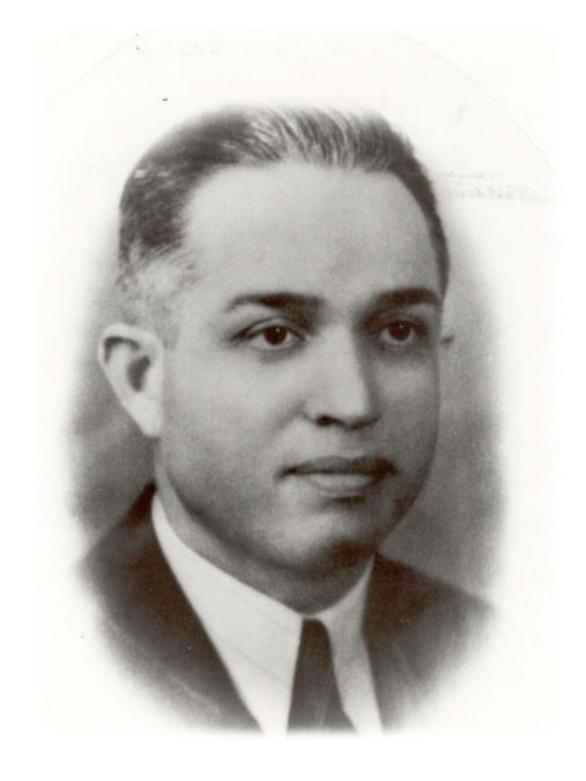
#### **Learning objectives:**

- Building History & Institution History; Impacts on rehabilitation process
- Possible impacts of delayed maintenance for buildings prior to renovation
- Repair and rehabilitation techniques interior and exterior building elements
- Lessons learned



# **Building History**

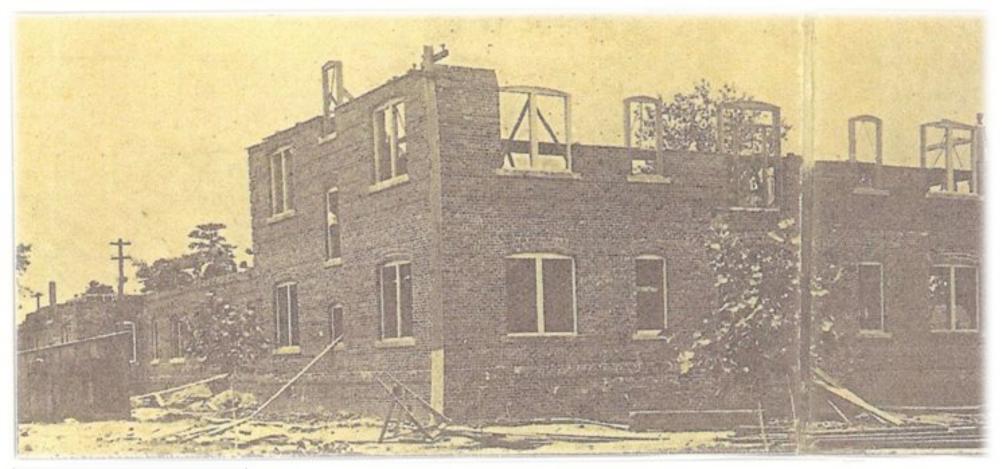


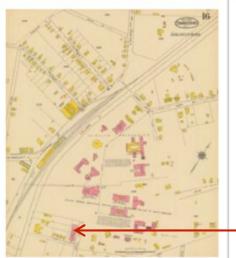


#### Miller F. Whittaker

- South Carolina's first registered African-American Architect
- Professor on campus
- Became 3<sup>rd</sup> college president; 1932-1949
- Designed Lowman Hall and supervised students who constructed the building







1917 Construction Photo (built by students from the college)
Men's Dormitory for 75 years

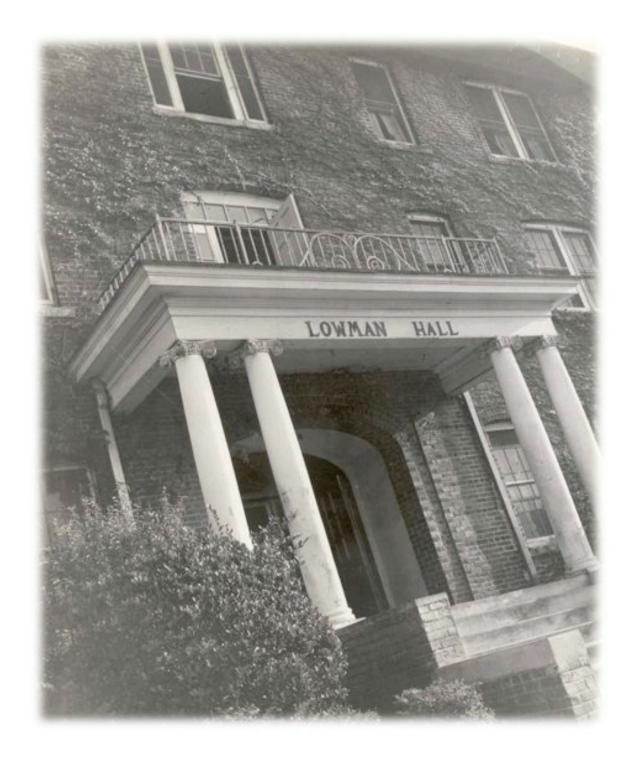
Location





Men's Dormitory – before 1924







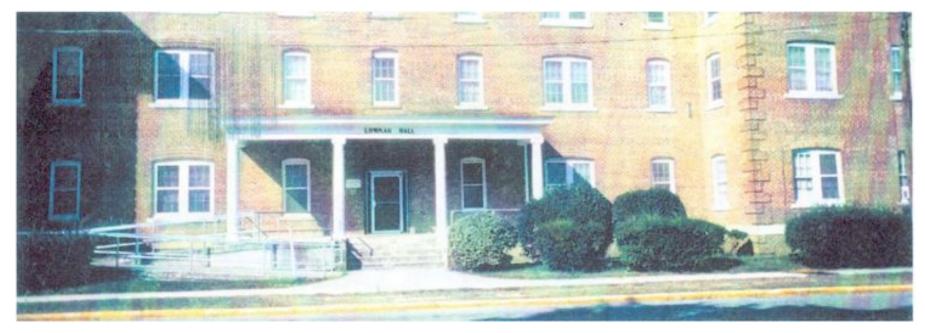
Men's Dormitory – 1950s



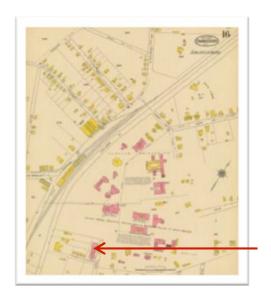


Men's Dormitory — 1960s





1985



Location





1985



Main Campus Entrance

Location

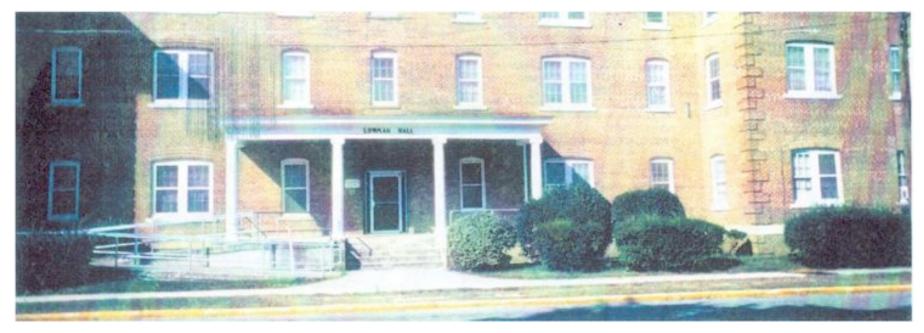




1985 – Lowman Hall placed on the National Register of Historic Places







1992 Campus Master plan : **Demolition Recommended** 







**Building Closed** 



# Modifications over Time







1920s

Portico Railings

East Balcony

Roof

Stairs

Ramp

1960s

Toilet Rooms

1990s











- 1920s Portico Railings
  - East Balcony
  - Roof
  - Stairs
  - Ramp

1960s

- Toilet Rooms
- Sprinklers
- Electrical
- Steam Heat

1990s

Exterior Drs.



## Impacts of Time





### 1993 **Building Closed**

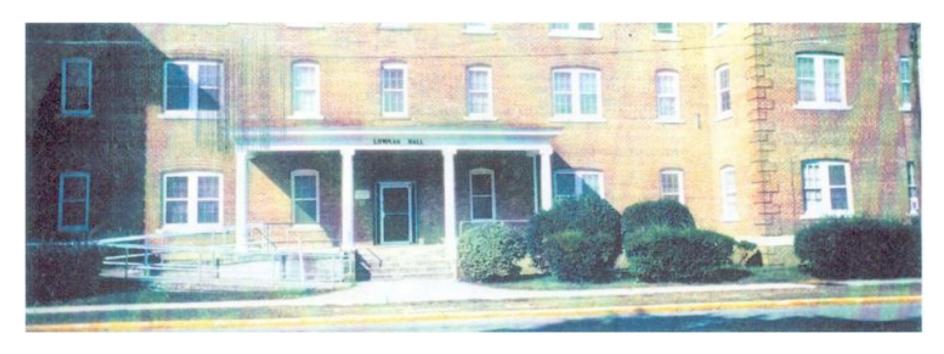
Next renovation would not begin until 2008





What can happen in 15 years?

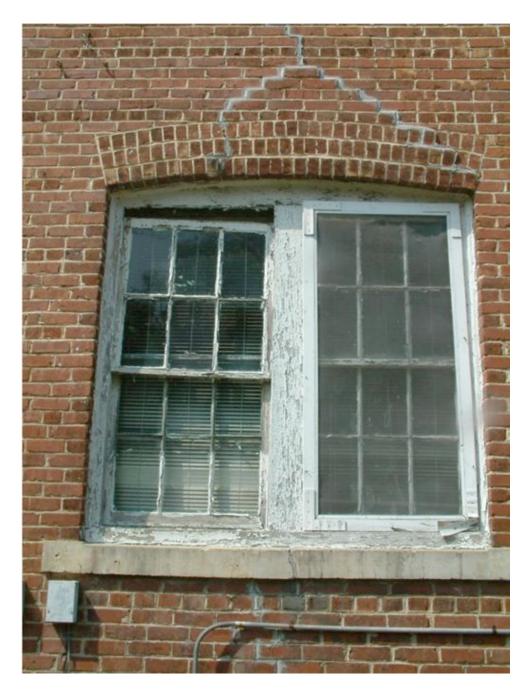




## **A LOT**











Weathering & Settling









Damage During Closure – Roof Leaks











Damage During Closure – Steam Leaks



# History & Alumni; Effects on the Rehabilitation



Alumni Surveys - Conducted on two occasions by SC State University Staff to gather information on the building

Alumni Comments to University Administration – "First question: 'When is Lowman Hall going to get fixed up?' "

Design Schemes – from 2001 – 2008

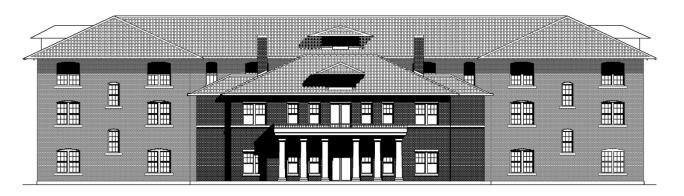
2003 Scheme

2005 Scheme

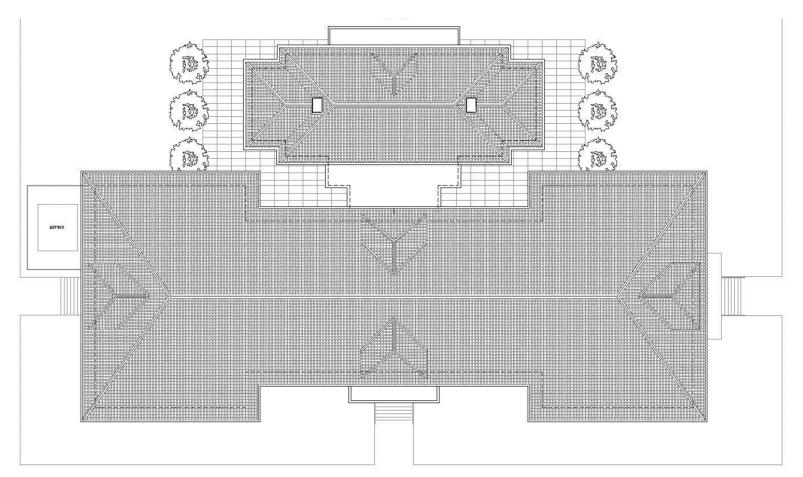
NPS Funds & President's Plan

2008 Scheme (Final)





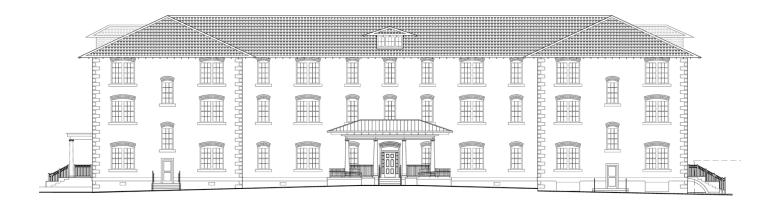


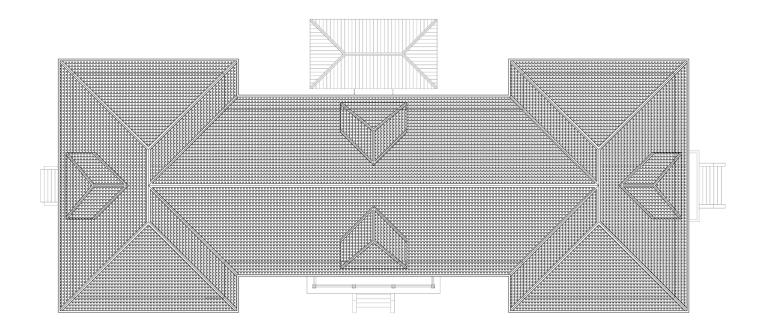


**'**03

2003 Scheme



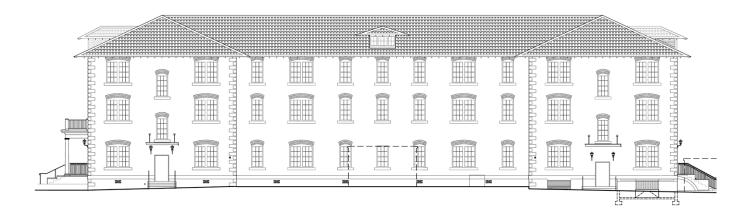


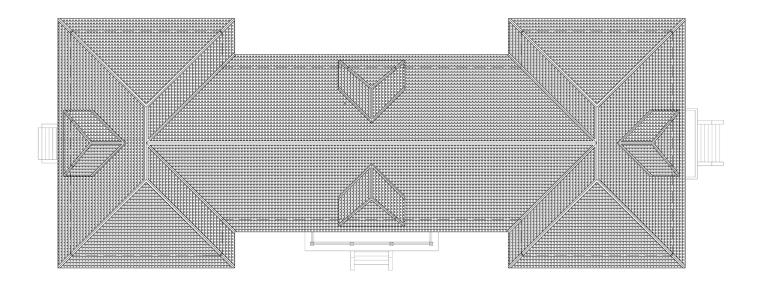


**'**05

2005 Scheme







'08

2008 Scheme (Final)



Major Impacts to Rehabilitation Due to National Park Service Funds;

- Change from "Renovation" to "Rehabilitation"
- Added motivation to the university to start work
- Original windows rehabilitated, not replaced
- Wall finishes in offices
- Floor finishes in offices
- Added review



'08







TIM DOMINICK/TDOMINICK®THESTATE.COM

George Cooper, president of S.C. State University, this summer walks past renovations on Lowman Hall, one of the oldest buildings on campus.

## REBIRTH OF A LANDMARK

S.C. State dorm, built in 1917 and once the pride of the school, gets new life

By WAYNE WASHINGTON wwashington@thestate.com

#### ORANGEBURG

This is the story of a building, S.C. State University's Lowman Hall, brought to life by black hands, killed, in part, by white indifference, and now being painstakingly, lovingly restored by

a multiracial coalition of craftsmen, engineers and architects.

This is the story of a university trying to bring back the striving pride and promise of another era.

"Everybody's just as excited as can be," said S.C. State president George Cooper, whose office is

SEE LOWMAN PAGE A12

'08

#### President's Plan

The State Newspaper (Nov. 30, 2008)





10



# Techniques; Interior Elements















Guess what caused this wall to fail this way.



## Plaster, Plaster, Plaster

#### **Substrates**

- 1. Solid Brick Walls at Exteriors
- 2. Clay Tile Walls at Stair
- 3. Wood Stud Framing at Walls
- 4. Wood Stud Framing at Ceilings

Stabilizing Existing Plaster On Rotten Wood Framing

**Dying Art Form** 





**Plaster - Substrates** 





**Plaster – Unsound Framing** 





**Plaster – Unsound Framing Stabilization** 





**Plaster – Dying Art Form** 



## Wainscot

- Paint History
- Incompatible Past Repairs







Guess paint history of trim.





**Wainscot – Paint History** 





Wainscot – Final...and before



# Ceilings

- Discovered Unsoundness
- Ceiling Edge Treatment
- Coordination With New Systems





**Ceilings – Discovered Unsoundness** 





**Ceilings – Edge Treatment** 





**Ceilings – Edge Treatment – Second Floor Transoms** 





**Ceilings – Edge Treatment – Typical Office** 



# **Floors**

Wisdom of Pre-Construction Owner Demolition





# **Doors and Transoms**

Repair and Replace In-Kind









# Lighting

Appropriate to the Period & Respect Campus Standard





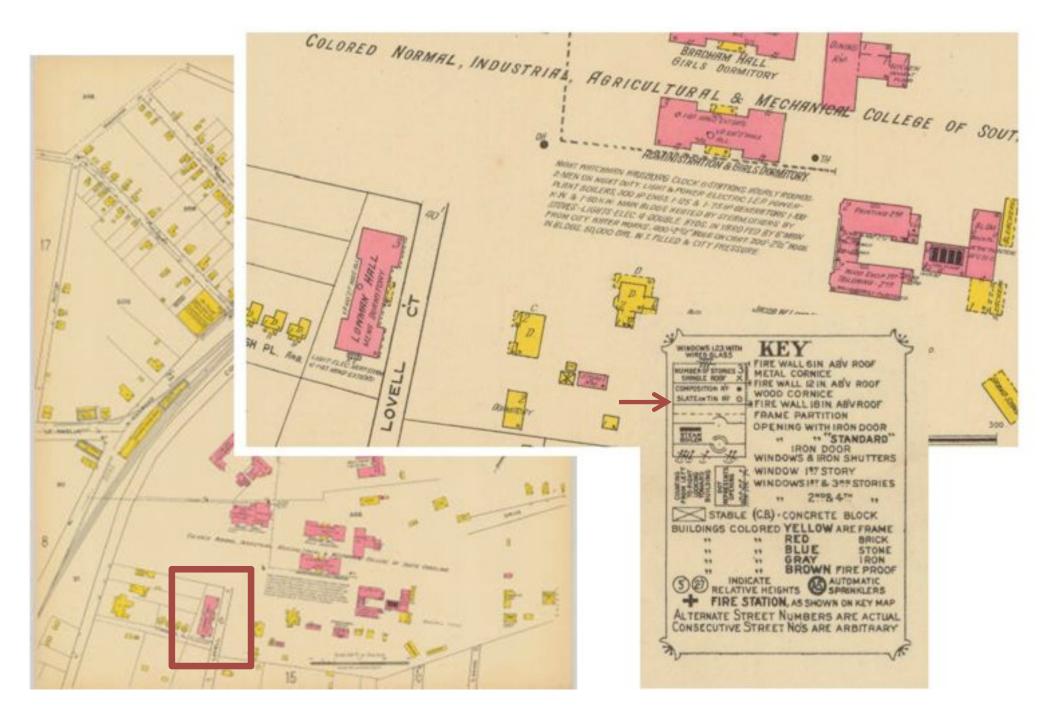
# Techniques; Exterior Elements



# Roof

- Historical Research
- Slate vs. Metal
- Trim and Cedar Siding





**Roof – Historical Research – Sanborn Maps** 





## Metal was chosen over slate for the following reasons;

- 1. Search of attic revealed no evidence of original slate roofing
- 2. Structural engineer felt original framing wouldn't support slate roofing
- 3. Profiled metal roof tiles were available at the time of original construction

Watson Tate Savory Liollio

- 4. Metal would've been more in line with institution's financing at the time
- 5. Historic photos were non-conclusive



**Roof – Trim and Cedar Siding** 





# Ramp



Ramp – Light Touch and Reversible



# **Windows**

Windows – Restored with Interior Storms







Windows – Restored with Interior Storms



# **Plaster Column Capitals**

- Research Before and After
- Molds
- Preserve Record















Plaster Column Capitals – Parts Used to Make Mold & Preserve Record





**Before** (capital in best condition)

After (eight new capitals)



# **Wood Columns**

- Existing Conditions
- Repairs
- Bases and Vents





**Wood Columns – Existing Conditions** 









Guess what a "stave" is...and it's use.





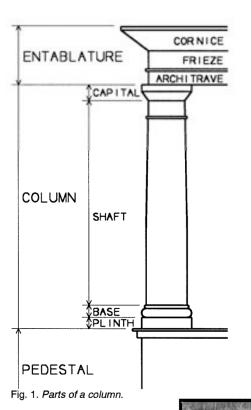
John Leeke, historic building specialist, and column expert.

## Webber Lowman Report

Method to repair rotten and of column shaft. This is a draft for discussion. -- John Ledce, 207 773-2306

### PRACTICAL RESTORATION REPORT - Exterior Wood Columns

This report covers repairs, restoration, installation and main-tenance for columns up to ten feet tall. Architectural columns are made up of several elements which work together to provide massive visual and structural support for the entablature and roof framework. The main shaft is often supported by a round base and square plinth. The capital above terminates the column visually and serves to spread and even out the structural load taken from the span above. (Fig. 1)



**Types of Columns** 

SOLID

CAUSES STRESS AND CHECKS



ELIMINATES CHECKS



RELIEUES STRESS



MOST STABLE



## LAMINATED

MULTIPLE STRESSES AND THIN SECTIONS MIGHT DELAMINATE

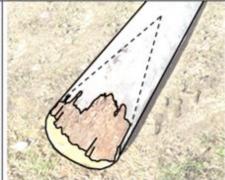
Fig. 2. Types of column shaft construction.

around the perimeter as it dries. This is the same type of check commonly seen in large timbers cut from a whole log.

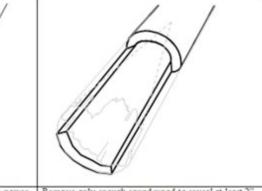
Solid blanks were sometimes cut "beside the heart" of a log. As it dries, the wood shrinks across the diameter of the shaft and is less likely to check. Shafts up to six or eight inches in diameter were made this way, and smaller diameter porch posts still are.

With a hollow-bored shaft the center of the blank has been bored out, allowing the wood to shrink without the stress that causes major checks. (Fig. 3)





A cone-shaped area of decay may extend up into the center of the column, surrounded by outer sound wood



ood, by boring with power shaft, or chisel and mallet.

Remove only enough sound wood to reveal at least 2' or more of faced-off sound wood.



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?

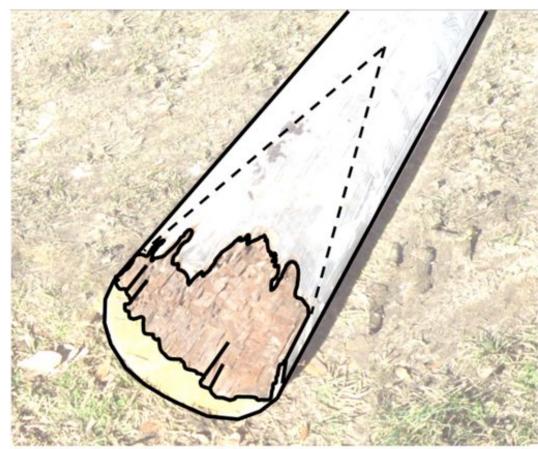


Existing Condition: decay at lower end of shaft.

•Developed a custom step-by-step method to save the columns



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?

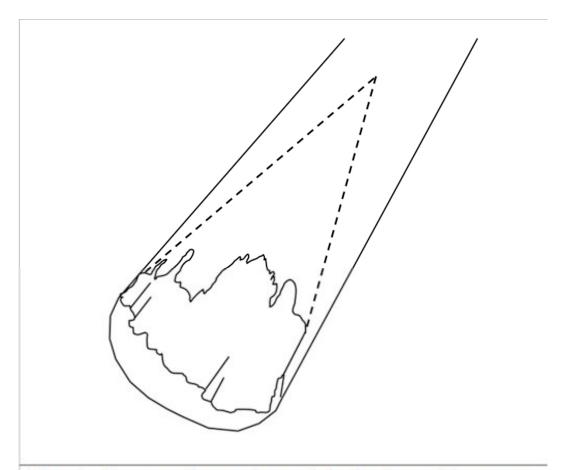


A cone-shaped area of decay may extend up into the center of the column, surrounded by outer sound wood

Using graphics that show hidden views



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?

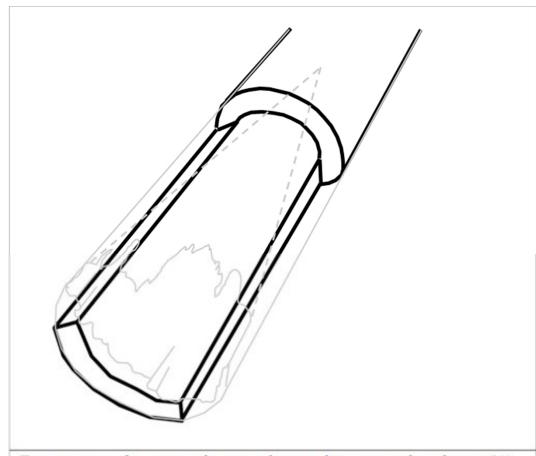


Step 1. Remove decayed wood, by boring with power drill, rotary burr on flexible shaft, or chisel and mallet.

## With further detailed instructions



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?

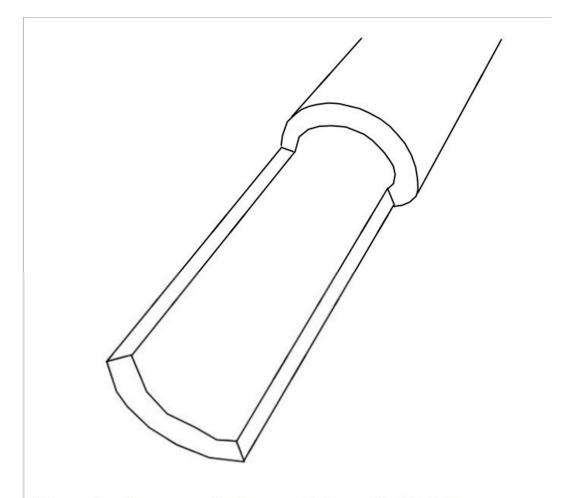


Remove only enough sound wood to reveal at least 2" or more of faced-off sound wood.

## And cautions to avoid problems



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?

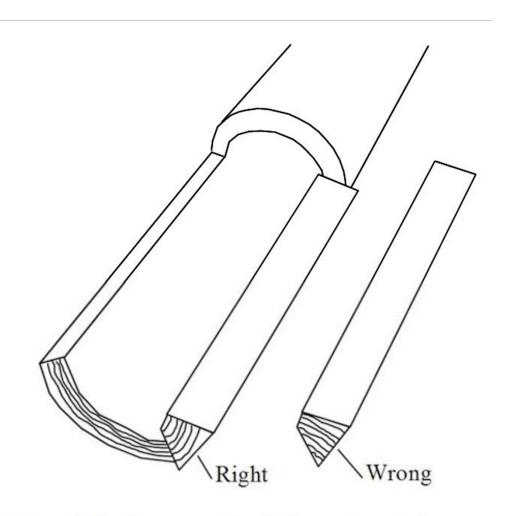


Step. 2. Shape and glue on "staves" slightly over-

Tips & techniques to improve quality



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?

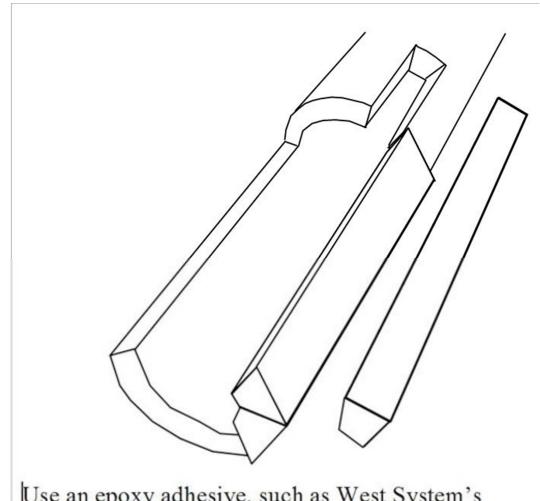


Select stock for the staves that is the same species,

•Famous "right & wrong" illustrations



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?

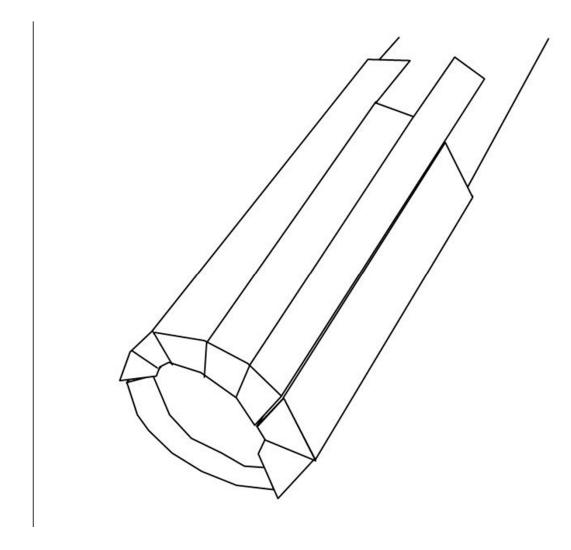


Use an epoxy adhesive, such as West System's

• With specific materials and products known to work best



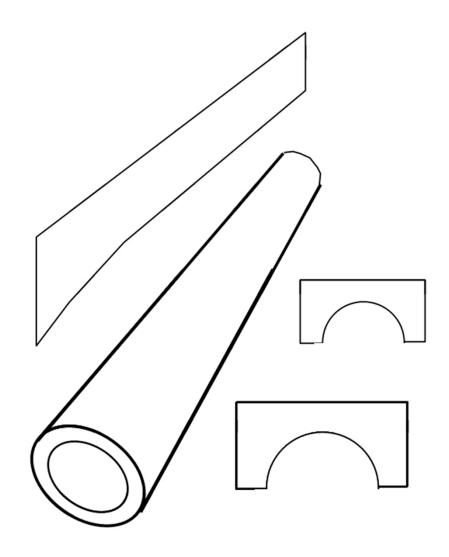
- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?



Correct appearance at the end of each step



- •Discussions with the architect: project philosophy?
- •Reviewed project specifications: needed outcome?
- •Interviewed contractor & tradespeople: skills & abilities?



Tradespeople could easily understand and implement the method.





**Wood Columns – Chisels and Staves** 











**Wood Columns – Repairs** 





#### **Wood Columns – Bases**





**Wood Columns – Bases Installed** 



## Lessons Learned



### **Lessons Learned**

- Importance of destructive investigation prior to the beginning of large scale construction
- Importance of mock-ups to ensure architect, owner, and contractor are all in agreement and know what the final appearance will be
- Importance of observing details as they are uncovered and having a means to adjust to changes



# **Award Winning**



### **Awards**

- AIA South Carolina Chapter Citation Award
- AIA Columbia Section Merit Award

### **Publications**

- The State Newspaper November 30, 2008
- The Times & Democrat October 11, 2010
- Metal Architecture Magazine February 2011









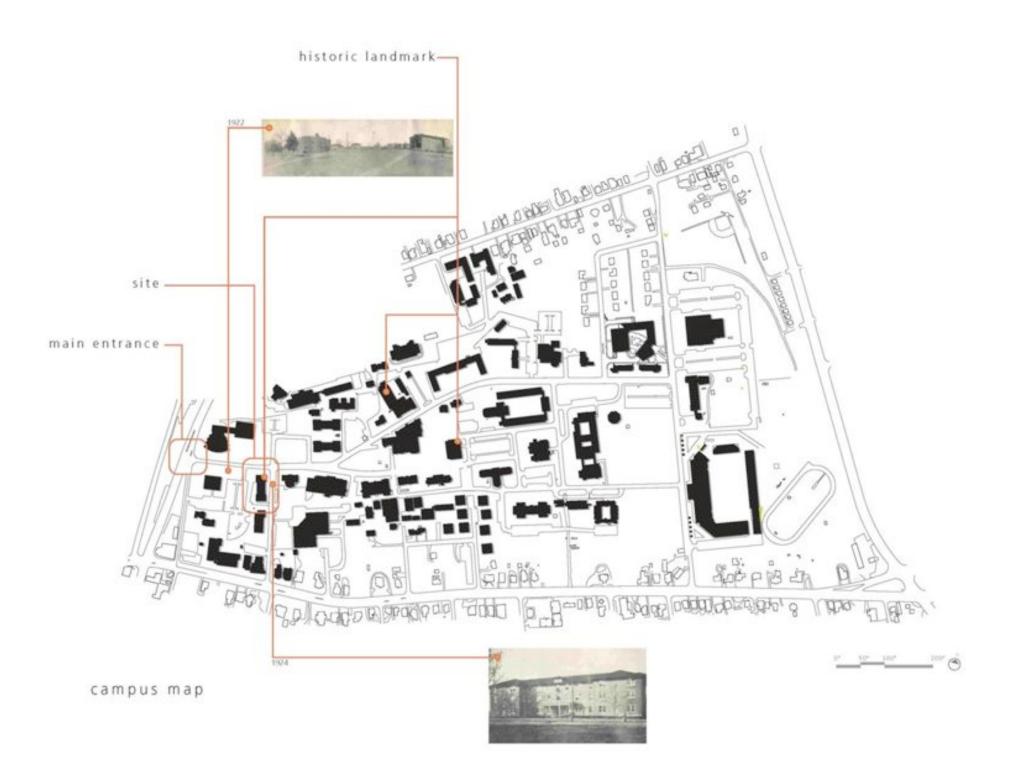


ALMOST LOST

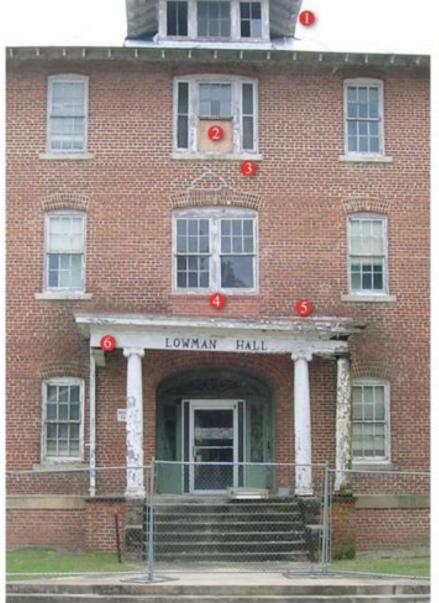
A REHABILITATION STORY

BUILT BY STUDENTS



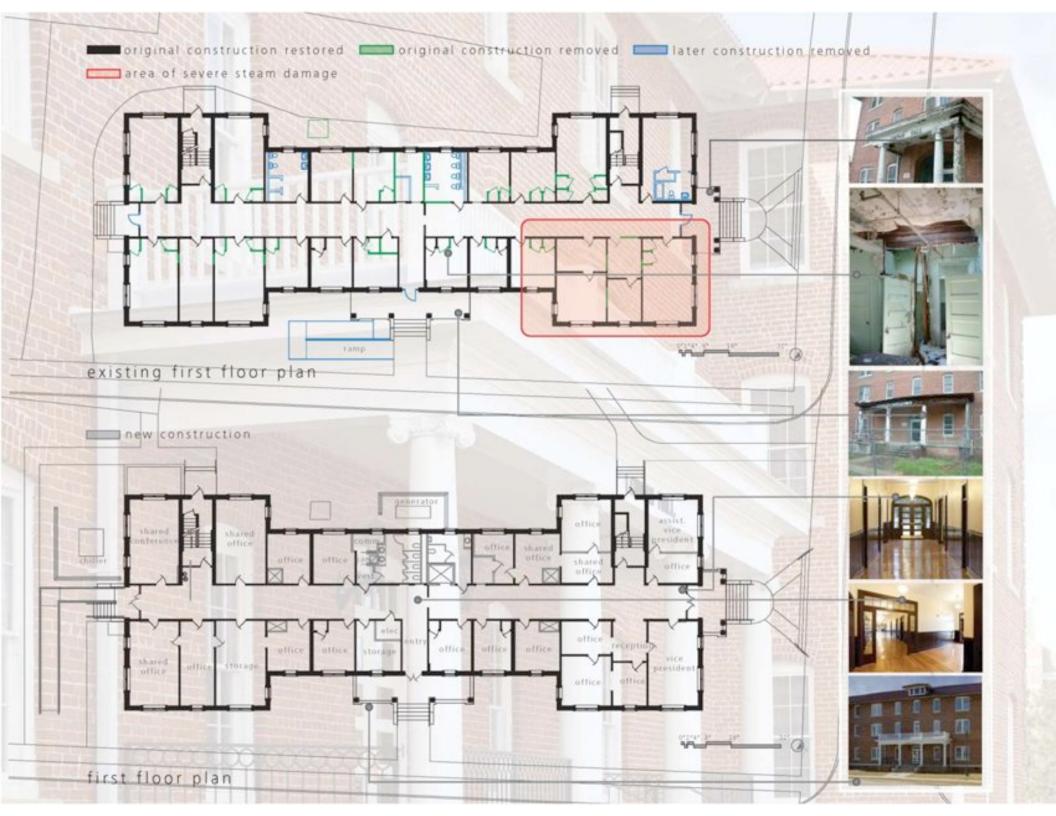


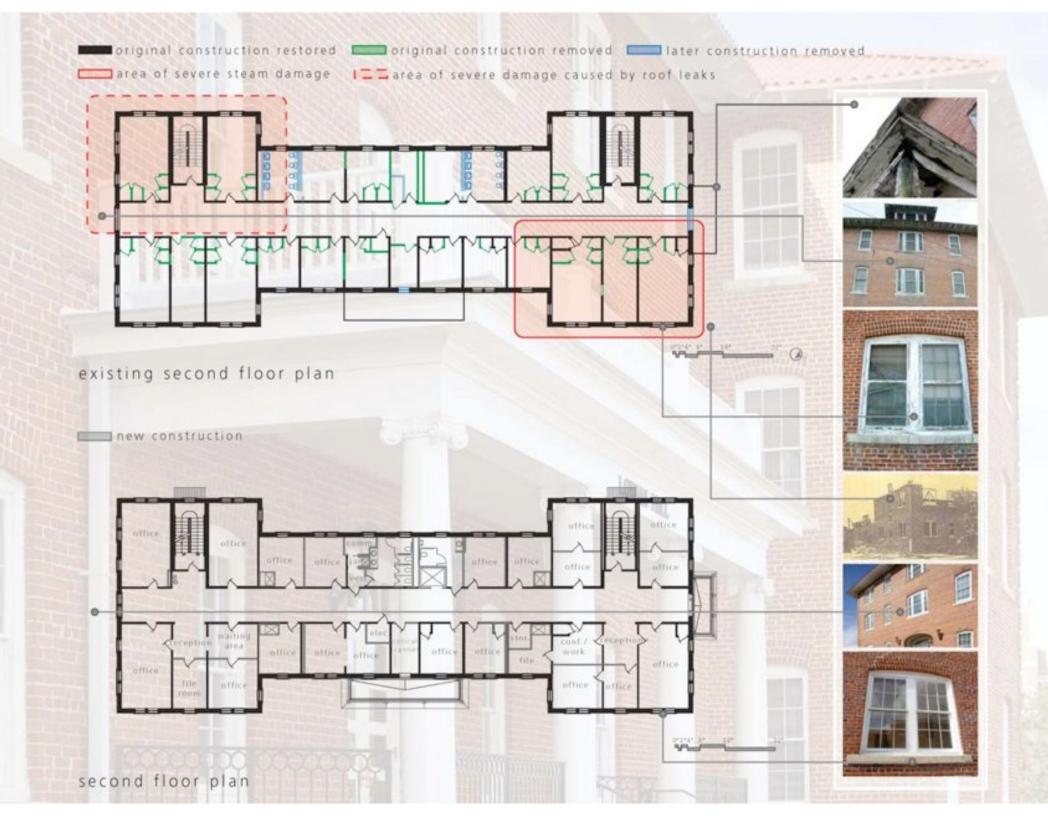
2004 2010



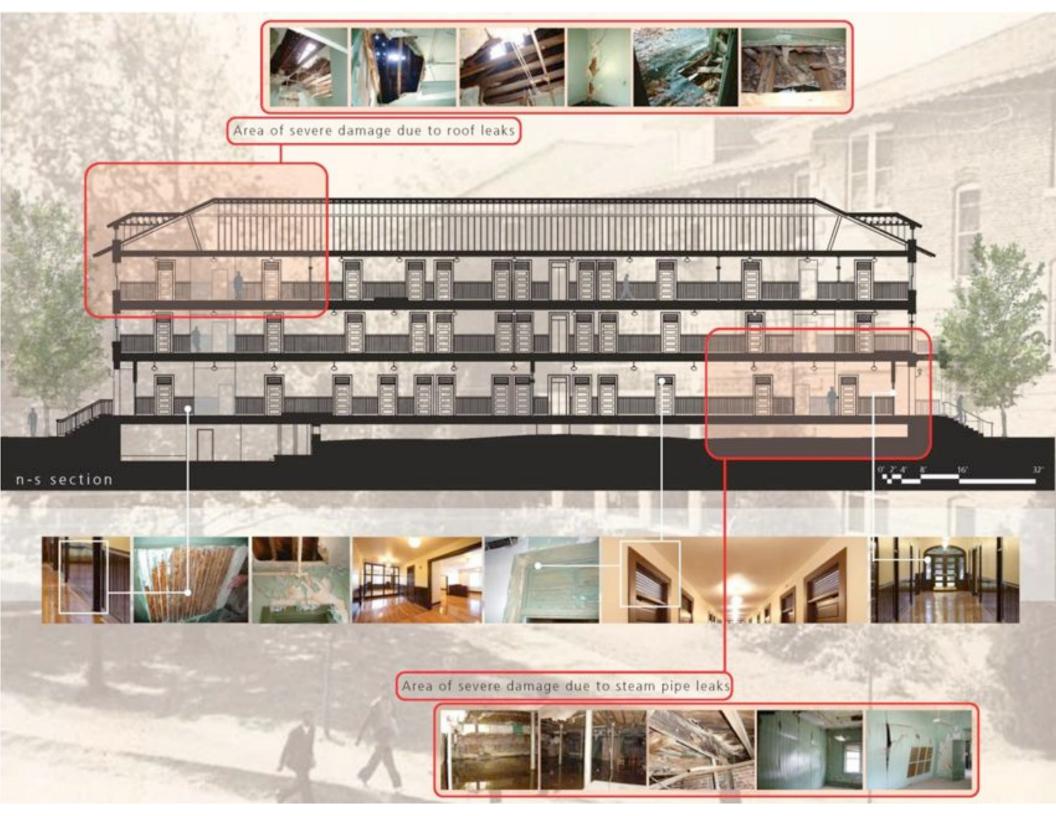


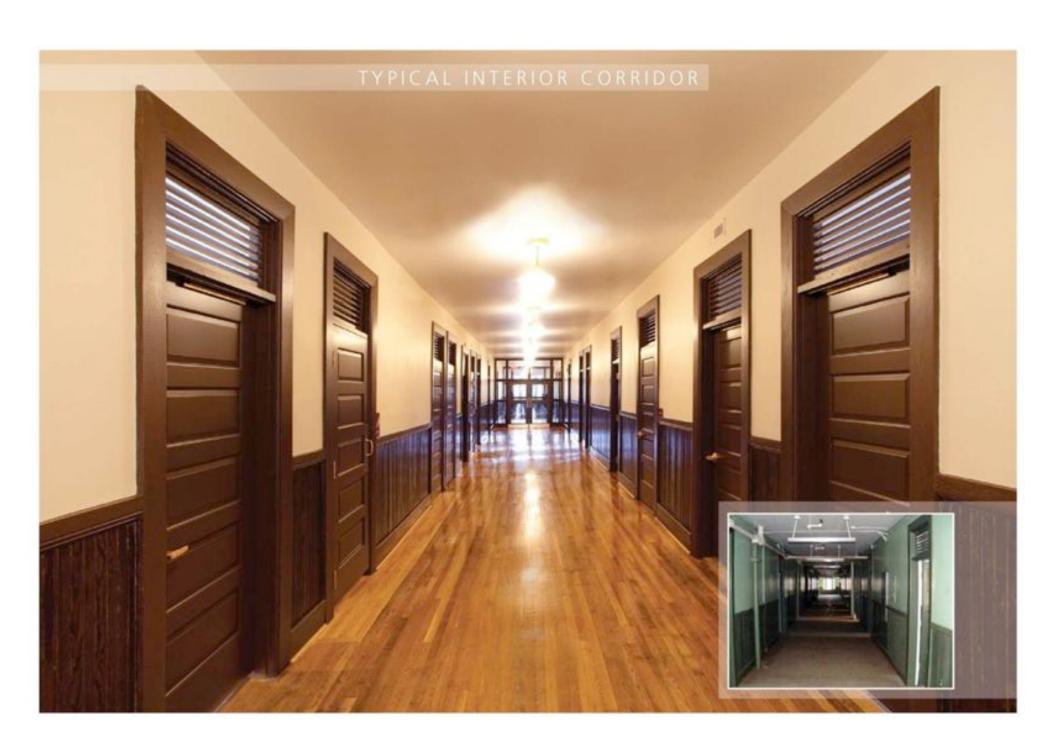
① Roofing returned to original "terra cotta" profile. ② Original windows restored & rebuilt. Interior glazed storm windows introduced to improve thermal efficiency. ③ Steel dowels embedded in horizontal masonry joints to stabilize severe settlement and buckling due to previous structural damage. ④ Non-original window and masonry patch replaced with historically accurate French doors. ⑤ Historically accurate balustrade rebuilt. ⑥ Side entry portico rebuilt based upon photos of front entry and salvaged members at side entry.

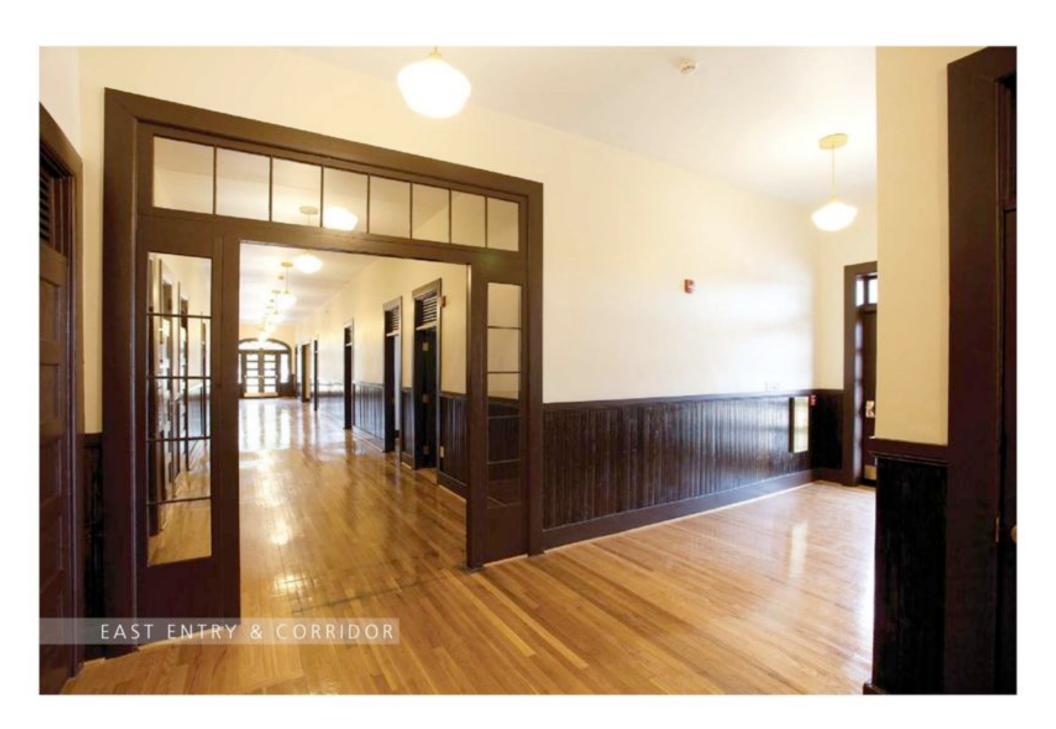














## Thank You



## **Question & Answer**



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